

## European Subregions Retrieval Chart

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Read pp. 102-127 and complete the retrieval chart below. Be sure to put into each category for each region of Europe the most important points stressed in the text. As well, be sure to note points unique to that particular region's cultural, historical or economic characteristics.

Region	The countries in the region	People: Ethnicity & Culture	Economic Development
Western Europe	Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the UK	Immigrant workforces.	European Union helped many Western European countrise maintain and even increase their economic and political standing in the world.
Northern Europe	Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and former colonies of Denmark, greenland, the Faroe Islands, and Iceland	The Scandinavians (Swedes, Danes, Norwegians) are Germanic people according to culture. The descendants of early Scandinavian settlers have far reaching roots, all the way to the inhabitants of the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland. The major religion is Christianity.	Until recently, Northern Europe relied heavily on agriculture. Even now, Denmark is still a major agricultural country in the world. Also, Denmark has the largest fish catches. To add on, Denmark is also known for Tubourg beer and Lego (the famous toy company). The largest and most industrialized country in Northern Europe is Sweden. The four largest Scandinavian countries actually have the highest GDP in the world.

Region	The countries in the region	People: Ethnicity & Culture	Economic Development
Mediterranean Europe	Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Andorra, Monaco, Vatican City, San Marino, Malta	Romanic language, or traces of this language, is prevalent throughout the Mediterranean Europe. For instance, the Portuguese, Spanish, and Italians all speak languages that are based on Roman. The Majority of Mediterranean Europe is Roman Catholic in religion.	For Mediterranean Europe, industrialization began in the late 1800s in northern parts of Italy and in the Catalonian region (in Barcelona, Spain). For GDP, Italy's GDP almost doubles the total of GDPs for all other Mediterranean European countries. This rate is almost close to that of U.K. Italy's superior economic power comes mainly from high technology industries. Italy is even included in G8. The largest center of manufacturing in Mediterranean Europe is the Po River Valley.

Region	The countries in the region	People: Ethnicity & Culture	Economic Development
East Central Europe	Baltics (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania), Poland, the Czech, Slovak Republics, Hungary, and Balkans (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Albania, Romania, and Bulgaria)	Most people in East Central Europe are Slavs people. Western Slavs include Poles, Czechs, Slovacks, and Sorbs. South slavs include Slovenes, Croats, Serbs, Bulgarians, and Macedonians. They use the Cyrillic alphabet, a modified version of the Greek alphabet implemented by the Orthodox monks. Romanian language stands out because it is a Romance language, with its closet language being Italian. There are many groups with different faits, which shows that East Central Europe has numerous conflicts that are caused by factors other than simple religious differences.	The Industrial Revolution that began in England in the late 1700s took a long time to spread to East Central Europe. Industrial Revolution in East Central Europe was not until 1800s and up to even 1918. Inevitably, after World War II, Communist economic polices were implemented on the majority of countries in East Central Europe. Apparently, the Communists focused on reorienting the agricultural bits of East Central Europe to industrial economies. This created many factory jobs.